

City of Wichita, Kansas

Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan

Cessna Park East

6115 East Mount Vernon

July 2005



Prepared by

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In conjunction with

The Great Plains ADA & IT Center and the City of Wichita Disability Advisory Board

City of Wichita – ADA/504 Transition Plan – Cessna Park East - July 2005

Legend: **Blue** font identifies hyperlinked documents – **Red** font indicates recommended changes to structures or policies

Locations		Structural Inconsistencies		Recommended Corrections/Modifications to Ensure Program Access		Criteria – L=low, M=medium, H=high		Supplemental Technical Information		Finalized Actions		
Location	Identified Issue	ADAAG Specifications	Recommended Correction	Priority (overall)	Public Access	Frequency - PWD	Photo #	Conceptual Costs	Support Information	Finalized Correction	Date to be Corrected	Date Completed (Include initial)
1. Parking	In the west side parking lot accessible parking does not exist.	4.1.2(5)(a) , (b) , 4.6	If parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors, or both, then accessible spaces complying with 4.6 shall be provided in each such parking area in conformance with the table shown in (5)(a) . In addition, One in every eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated "van accessible." Create an appropriate number of accessible parking spaces, which are in compliance with ADAAG specifications. Note: Ensure that accessible spaces are located so that individuals with disabilities have a fully accessible path of travel to pedestrian sidewalks, entrances or other pedestrian pathways.	H H	H	M	1	\$200	(See Accessible Parking Detail – Attachment A and Parking Technical Bulletin , for greater clarification).			
2. Pedestrian Paths	A curb ramp does not exist leading from the west side parking lot to the sidewalk level.	4.7	Wherever an accessible route crosses a curb, a curb ramp that complies with ADAAG specifications is required to exist. Create a curb ramp, which complies with ADAAG specifications leading from this parking lot to the sidewalk level.	H H	H	M	1	\$500	Building Block 5 – Curb Ramps Detectable Warning Suspension Detectable Warning Specifications #1			
3. Pedestrian Paths	The existing curb ramp, located on the path of travel from the east parking lot to the sidewalk level, is not accessible and potentially blocked due to a vehicle parking space located in front of the ramp.	4.7.8	According to ADAAG, curb ramps shall be located or protected to prevent their obstruction by parked vehicles. Re-stripe the parking lot to ensure that the curb ramp cannot be blocked by a parked vehicle.	H H	H	M	2 9	\$300	ADAAG			

[illegible]

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7. Pedestrian Paths	An accessible path of travel does not lead to the single picnic tables due to dirt/grass surfaces.	AGS APT 16.5.1 1	Technically, neither ADAAG nor the Recreational Facilities - Final Rule provide scoping for picnic tables. In addition, neither guideline provides specifications for what would constitute an accessible picnic table. However, the document titled “Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas” (AGSAPT) does provide both scoping and specifications for accessible picnic tables. These Guidelines (AGSAPT) <u>are neither final rules nor enforceable</u> . Generally, we consider picnic tables and other park amenities for use by the general public to be services provided by local governments, which own or operate the park. Therefore, to ensure compliance with Title II’s program access requirements, we recommend following the scoping and specifications provided by the AGSAPT to determine the accessibility of picnic tables. According to AGSAPT, section 16.5.1.2 requires that where two or more fixed picnic tables are provided in a picnic area, at least 50 percent, but no less than two, shall comply with 16.5. Of the picnic tables required to be accessible, 40 percent, but never less than two, shall be located along an outdoor recreation access route. Provide an accessible path of travel (concrete, asphalt or rubber) leading to the end sections of an appropriate number of picnic tables. This path should connect to the end side of the table to allow the user to be seated at the end of the table.	L	H	M	4	\$500	AGSAPT			
8. Pedestrian Paths	An accessible path of travel does not exist leading to the baseball field dugouts or bleacher seating due to dirt/grass surfaces.	4.5.1 4.1.2(2)(b)(RF) 4.1.3(19)	An accessible route complying with 4.3 is required to directly connect both sides of the court in court sports. Accessible wheelchair seating is required to exist at team player seating areas, such as dugouts, and an accessible route is required to connect all accessible features. In addition, In places of assembly with fixed seating, accessible wheelchair locations shall comply with 4.33.2 , 4.33.3 , and 4.33.4 and shall be provided consistent with table at 4.1.3(19)(a) . At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, facilities, elements, and spaces that are on the same site. Provide an asphalt, concrete or rubber path of travel to the baseball dugouts, bleacher seating; and create wheelchair accessible seating at bleachers, which complies with ADAAG specifications.	L	H	M	1 2	\$2,000	See The Recreational Facilities – Final Rule, Section 4.1.2(2)(b) (<i>not enforceable</i>)			

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9. Pedestrian Paths	An accessible path of travel does not exist leading to the basketball court due to dirt/grass surfaces.	4.5.1 4.1.2(2)(b) IRF 1	An accessible route complying with 4.3 is required to directly connect both sides of the court in court sports and an accessible route is required to connect all accessible features. Provide an asphalt, concrete or rubber path of travel to the basketball court, which complies with ADAAG specifications.	L	M	M	20	\$500	See The Recreational Facilities – Final Rule, Section 4.1.2(2)(b) (<i>not enforceable</i>)			
10. Play Equipment	A stable, firm and slip resistant surface does not exist leading to the individual play components and play structure exit points; and does not exist in the use zone around any of the play facilities.	15.6.4.1 (GAD AAG FR)	Since ADAAG does not specifically provide guidance on how to make play areas accessible, we are required to examine existing federal information, which is currently not part of the ADA and, therefore, not enforceable guidance. Two such documents exist; the Play Areas, Final Rule , October, 18 th , 2000 (Play Areas Final Rule); and the New ADAAG , November 24 th , 2004, Chapter 2, 240 Play Areas and Chapter 10, 1008 Play areas (New ADAAG). In essence, both of the Play Areas Final Rule and New ADAAG are identical and both were created by the U.S. Access Board. The individual and composite play components within this play area are accessible according to the Play Areas – Final Rule. However, Accessible routes do not lead to required accessible play equipment, due to surface cross slopes greater than 1:50, running slopes greater than 1:12, and abrupt changes in level greater than ½-inch. In other words, the existing sand surface is not considered an accessible surface. The elevated composite play structure does have a rubber accessible surface which leads to it, but no such surface leads from it’s exit points, nor to other ground level play components. To ensure an accessible route surface, not requiring regular maintenance, which is also impact attenuating, we recommend that one accessible path of travel, be installed which consists of either rubber tiles or poured rubber, leading to each single play component and exit points of the composite play structure. We also recommend that a rubber surface be provide in the use zones of each single play component and the composite play structure. However, such rubber surface is not technically required by the available accessibility guidance. (Note: A well maintained wood fiber surface, as defined in (SEWFAPS) , is also considered accessible under the conditions that such surface is maintained regularly.	L	M	M	N A	\$3,000	For additional qualitative guidance we utilized “ Guide to the ADAAG & Final Rule (GADAAGFR) ” and “ Stabilized Engineered Wood Fiber for Accessible Playground Surfaces, Final Report (SEWFAPS) : Phase III, December 2004. (<i>not enforceable</i>)			

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11. Drinking Fountain	The drinking fountain is not accessible due to spout height.	4.15 4.1.3(10)	According to ADAAG, the number of all facilities and elements, which are required to be accessible, are delineated in ADAAG section 4.1 . However, 4.1 only addresses drinking fountains in reference to floors of a building or facility. The program access provisions of Title II require all programs and services to be accessible and usable. Drinking fountains are a service provided by the City and must be made accessible. The number of drinking fountains that are required to be accessible in a park or play area setting is debatable, but we consider that at least one at this particular park should be fully accessible to individuals who use wheelchairs. Modify the existing drinking fountain to comply with ADAAG specifications for individuals who use wheelchairs, including spout height. Additionally, we recommend providing a hi-lo fountain where the existing fountain is located.	L	M	M	10	\$300	Building Block 7 – Drinking Fountains Sample hi-lo fountain in park setting			
12. Restrooms	The men's and women's restrooms do not provide Braille signage at the entrance doors.	4.1.3(16) 4.30.4	ADAAG requires public restrooms to be designated with Braille, raised letters, and the symbol of accessibility, where restrooms are accessible. Provide ADAAG compliant signage at restroom entrances.	L	L	M	11 14	\$50	Signage Specifications for Permanent Rooms and Spaces			
13. Restrooms	The toilet stalls, in the men's and women's restrooms, are totally inaccessible due to numerous barriers.	4.23	Inconsistencies include, but are not limited to, very narrow stall, lack of rear grab bars, toilet paper dispenser in wrong location, etc. Modify the restrooms to comply with ADAAG specifications, if it is technically feasible to do so.	M	L	M	13 15	\$3,000	Restroom Figures – Building Blocks			

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14. Restrooms	The urinal, in the men’s restroom, is located too high.	4.18	At least one urinal is required to be located so that the rim is a maximum of 17-inches high. Existing urinals have rims located at 24-inches high. Modify one urinal so that the rim is no higher than 17-inches.	L	H	M	1 2	\$100	See the Accessible Urinals figure for more details.			

Cessna Park East - Conceptual Cost Projections

Total	\$12,550
Year One (Very High)	\$1,000
Year Three (High)	\$0
Year Five (Medium)	\$3,000
Year Ten (Low)	\$8,550